

NOTES ON CANTHARIS, II
(Coleoptera, Cantharidae)

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Cantharis dentatus Fender, new species

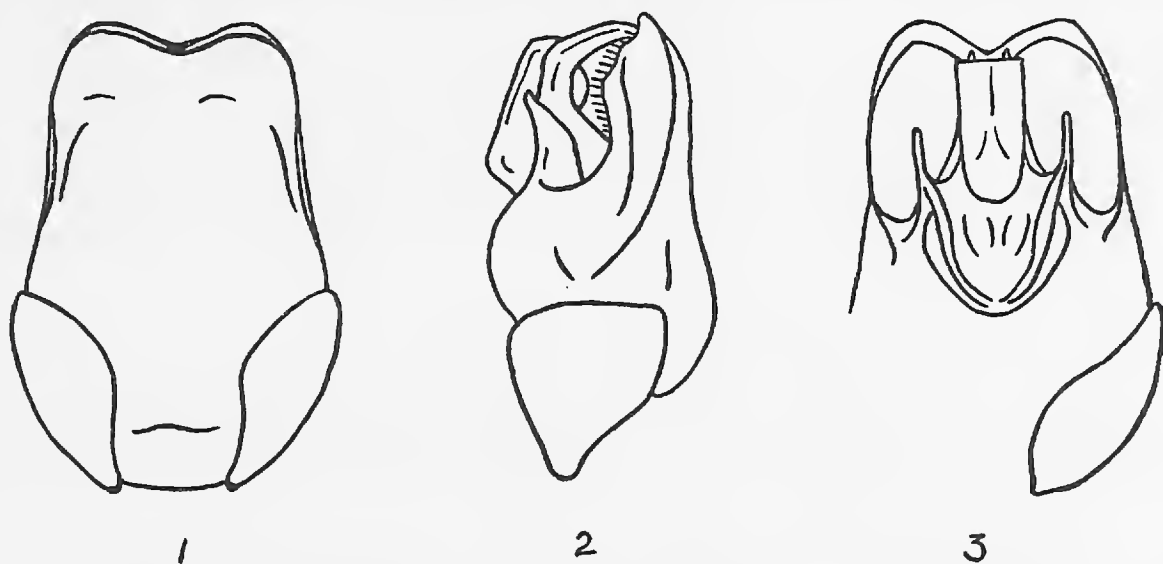
Black; thorax, head before the eyes, basal antennal joints beneath, and sides of abdomen testaceous; vestiture cinerous. Head finely, closely punctate posteriorly, virtually impunctate in the testaceous portion before the eyes; a median impressed line on the occiput. Eyes moderately small; about one-fourth the length of the head in the female, a little less than one-third the length of the head in the male. Mandibles dentate; armed with a single strong, rather blunt tooth on the inner margin of the apical third of each mandible. Antennae slender, subcylindrical, those of the female relatively shorter and stouter than those of the male; second joint about two-fifths the length of the third in the male, about one-half the length of the third in the female. Clypeus pyramidal, apex acutely emarginate. Thorax subquadrate; anterior margin evenly arcuate or with a very slight sinuation at apex (some females); anterior angles not prominent, obtuse; posterior angles subacute but blunt; disk nearly impunctate, with only a few fine scattered hairs, these more abundant anteriorly; side margins bordered by a definite, heavier marginal pubescence, blunt, especially anteriorly where the marginal pubescence is most abundant; rufo-testaceous, a little darker on disk than at sides; thorax of female relatively shorter than that of male and broadest anteriorly, marginal pubescence less evident. Elytra rugose, with a soft, cinereous, primary pubescence, and stiffer, longer, black secondary pubescence. Tarsi moderately stout; anterior tarsi of male short and expanded. Anterior claw of protarsi of male cleft at tip, toothed at base, anterior meso- and metatarsal claws of male cleft at tip and with a blunt basal projection; anterior claws of all tarsi of female cleft at tip, toothed at base. Male genital armature; (figs. 1 to 3). Last abdominal sternite of female swollen either side of median line. Measurements: Length: Male overall 8 mm.; elytra 6 mm.; antennae 5 mm. Female overall 11 mm.; elytra 7.5 mm.; antennae 5 mm. Width: Male elytra 2.5 mm.; thorax 1.5 mm. Female elytra 3.5 mm.; thorax 2.25 mm.

Holotype: male (Calif. Acad. Sci., Ent. No. 5404), California, C. W. Leng collection. *Allotype*: female (No. 5405), Kaweah, Tulare County, California, April 12, 1931, collected by Roy Wagner. Specimens examined, five males and four females. California: Otto Lugger collection; three specimens Kaweah, Tulare County, April 12, 1931, collected by Roy Wagner; Kern-

ville, May 7, 1931, collected by A. T. McClay; two specimens, Sequoia National Park, June, 1937, collected by F. T. Scott.

This species has long been confused with *Cantharis lautus* Lec. because of the fact that LeConte's type series of *C. lautus* is a species complex. *Lautus* was described in 1851, from a unique female with yellow legs. Later, LeConte associated a black-legged male with the type of *lautus* and subsequent references to *C. lautus* were rather to this male. Thus, for many years, *C. dentatus* has been determined as *lautus*, which is apparently a much rarer insect.

Mr. C. A. Frost very kindly compared the types of *C. dentatus* with LeConte's type series of *lautus* and concluded that it is "the same as the male associated with the type *lautus*" (*in litt.*). The



Male genital armature of *C. dentatus* Fender. 1, dorsal; 2, lateral, and 3, ventral view.

female type of *lautus* does not have the last abdominal sternite modified as in this species.

Lautus belongs with the *notatus*, *perpallens*, *ingenuus*, and *ochropus* group, whereas *dentatus* belongs with *divisus*, which also has the mandibles dentate. From *divisus* it may be easily distinguished by the immaculate thorax, and cinereous vestiture (golden in *divisus*), and from all other species by the ungual formation. The blunt basal projection of the anterior claws of the meso- and metatarsi of the males may, in some lights, almost appear to be a definite tooth (as is found in *divisus*), but in no case does it appear to be as acute as the basal tooth of the other ungues. I have seen a few females of *divisus* having the thorax immaculate, but from these, *dentatus* females may be distinguished by the peculiar formation of the last visible abdominal

sternite. The pronotal pubescence in these species consists of long, fine hairs each set in a very fine puncture.

Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. C. A. Frost for his comparison of this species with the type of *lautus* Lec. and to Mr. J. W. Green for the loan of the specimen from Kernville, California, and for his having called the author's attention to the fact that this species has the mandibles dentate, as in *divisus*.

LIST OF SIX SPECIES OF GYRINID WATER BEETLES
COLLECTED BY J. L. GRESSITT IN CHINA AND JAPAN.¹
(Coleoptera, Gyrinidae)

BY HUGH B. LEECH
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In 1938 some gyrids were obtained from Mr. J. Linsley Gressitt of the University of California, Berkeley. The beetles were later submitted to Dr. G. Ochs, authority on the Gyrinidae of the world, and his identifications are as follows:

Dineutus landaisi latilimbus Ochs.

Ta Han, Hainan Island, June 2, 1935.

Dwa Bi, Hainan Island, July 20, 1935.

Dinetus orientalis Modeer (= *marginatus* Sharp).

Takayama, Japan, August 5, 1930.

Iriomote Island, Loochoo Islands, August 20, 1934.

Dineutus mellyi Régimbart.

Mizuho, Formosa, April 22, 1932.

Tsin Leong San, E. Kwantung, S. China, June 3, 1936.

Yim Na San, E. Kwantung, S. China, June 16, 1936.

Ta Au Hong, S. Kiangsi Prov., S. China, July 5, 1936.

Gyrinus orientalis Régimbart.

Tsin Leong San, E. Kwantung, S. China, June 2, 1936.

Foochow, S. E. China, July 30, 1934.

Hong San, S. E. Kiangsi Prov., China, June 26, 1936.

Orectochilus nigroaeneus Régimbart.

Yim Na San, E. Kwantung, S. China, June 14, 1936.

Orectochilus melli Ochs.

Tsin Leong San, E. Kwantung Prov., S. China, June 5, 1936.

¹ Contribution No. 2264, Division of Entomology, Science Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, Ont.